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REPORT ON BOARD OF GOVERNORS, SENATE MEETINGS

by HARVEY MAYNE

Since the last issue of the *Reporter* (8 December), several meetings of the University's governing bodies have taken place. The following is a summary of the most important business passed.

Board of Governors, 15 December

The Board unanimously agreed to amend the Statutes to make the position of Chairman of the Board and Chancellor of the University optionally separable.

Approval was given to a Senate Resolution that a ruling requiring parental consent in the case of a woman student living out of residence be repealed.

The Board agreed to increase student representation on the Joint Wardenship Committee of Royal Victoria College. The composition of this committee as of December 15, 1969: three Governors, three Senate representatives, three representatives from the Graduates' Society, three McGill Association of University Teachers' representatives, and five students, three of whom are to be chosen by the students of Royal Victoria College, and two of whom will be selected by the McGill Students' Society. The Principal stated that the increase was felt to be necessary because the selection of a Warden "had directly to do with the lives of students in residence." The importance of the Committee was stressed by Governor Brown who said, "The committee is not only to pick one individual, but to redefine the function of Warden."

The Chancellor announced that an "historic moment" had occurred with the election of Mr. Christ Portner to replace Professor Maxwell Cohen as Senate representative on the Board of Governors. Governor Portner, whose term of office began on January 1, is the first student ever to sit on that body.

Senator Martin Shapiro, External Affairs Vice-President of the Students' Society was invited to speak before the Board on the composition of the Advisory Committee on the Selection of a Principal. The Committee has 15 members, with three representatives each from the Governors, Senate, Students' Society, MAUT, and the Graduates' Society. The Chancellor reported that a series of correspondence and meetings between the Administration, and the Students' Societies of McGill and Macdonald College had taken place since the Advisory Committee was set up on September 15, 1969.

The Board had reviewed the suggestions of several groups and had revised representation

on the Committee to its present composition. The Macdonald Students' Society had appointed one student representative, but the McGill Students' Society had not yet picked theirs. "It is a matter for the Board to decide on the wishes of the Students' Society as expressed in four motions passed by a Students' Council meeting on November 18, 1969," said the Chancellor, "But in the consultations that I have organized between representatives of the Students' Society, Senate, and the MAUT, there has been no meeting of minds at all." The four motions mentioned above advocated, among other things, that "the decision of the Principalship Selection Committee shall not be subject to veto by the Board of Governors or by the Chancellor, nor may the Chancellor or the Board of Governors on their own initiative appoint the committee's second choice over its first choice for Principal. . . . There will be five representatives of the Students' Society on the Principalship Committee . . . only those meetings of the Principalship Committee dealing solely with the criteria by which the Principal is being selected be open to the University community." Mr. Shapiro told the Board that since the McGill Students' Society was composed of 83% of the students at McGill University (the others attending Macdonald College are represented by one student on the Advisory Committee), it was felt that "only two members on the Principal Selection Committee would not allow us to adequately represent the students." He rejected "the philosophy of dividing up the university into Estates of the Governors, Senate, students, etc . . ." "With violence and other phenomena in the university," Senator Shapiro warned, "it is important that the man we choose as Principal will have rapport with students. Two representatives out of fifteen will not suffice."

Governor Alexander argued that the committee was basically advisory in nature. "The purpose of an advisory committee is not to have a committee where everyone votes one way or other, but to ensure that the name of every possible candidate is brought forward."

Governor Hyde rejected one of the motions passed by Students' Council which dealt with the elimination of a veto. "If we do not have a veto," he said, "we are powerless. As the senior body responsible for university affairs, we have to have the final say. The purpose of the committee is to see names brought forward. It is true students are concerned with the way the committee responds, but we can not divide it up into separate interests."

Governor Orvig stated that he was "opposed to making the Selection Committee, in effect, an appointments committee. This is contrary to the Statutes," he said. "The Principal is much more than a leader of the students—there are so many things he must do, that the numbers game serves no use here."

Governor Smith congratulated Mr. Shapiro on his presentation and said he saw no objection to increasing the number of students on the committee to give a higher representation in total. An amendment to this effect was defeated. None of the other motions of Students' Council were ratified by the Board.

Agreement was extended to amalgamation of St. Joseph Teachers College with McGill University to take effect next session.

Senate Meeting, 10 December

Senate agreed unanimously to a motion proposed by Students' Society President Julius Grey that a special Committee be established to inquire into any discrimination as to sex in the University.

In speaking to his motion, Senator Grey said that the university must institute equality between the sexes; in the light of "the resurgence of women, it would be sad if business and industry are to be ahead of the university when the status of women undergoes changes."

Several male Senators complained after the vote on the motion was held that "no one dared to vote against, for fear of female revenge."

Senate agreed to a proposal by Students' Society External Affairs Vice-President Martin Shapiro that two more students be added to the Joint Wardenship Committee of Royal Victoria College. A motion by student Senator Chinloy, which would have eliminated representation on the committee from the Graduates' Society and would have reduced the representation of Senate, Board of Governors and MAUT, and increased student representation by one was defeated.

Senators agreed with the contention of Vice-Principal (Administration) Shaw that the Graduates' Society had an important role to play in the university.

It was felt that since the students at RVC were to be the ones most affected by the selection of a new Warden, their voice should be increased. As a result, three out of the five student representatives will be elected from the RVC residents, while the other two will represent the Students' Society.

Many Senators expressed their impatience with "numbers games" during this discussion.

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Report from page 1

The Chancellor asserted that "there are no magic numbers . . . We have had endless discussions on the proper numbers on selection committees, and this is definitely not right. If we had a debate to discuss the composition of the selection committee for each of the 14 deans, we would not be anywhere." Senator Shapiro disagreed and claimed that the composition of the committee and of a similar one to select the next Principal "was unilaterally decided by the Board of Governors." Finally, his amendment was passed with one dissenting vote.

Senate moved into closed session to discuss the Report of the Committee to Study the Academic Implications of the Proposal to move the Faculty of Agriculture to the Montreal Campus.

When Senate resumed in open session, the Secretary, as chairman of the University Admission Committee, presented the report of his committee to Senate. The report outlined various problems about to be encountered by the University in admitting most qualified students who apply for the E1 and U1 programs.

Unless more English-language CEGEPs are chartered by the Québec government this year, the report indicated there will be a serious shortage of places for graduates of high schools. McGill's special CEGEP-parallel program would be unable to accommodate all qualified students. Other institutions like Loyola College and Sir George Williams University which have provided similar programs must cut down on their enrollment of E1 students for various reasons. As a result, there will be a shortage of at least 2000 E1 places in September, 1970.

The Admissions Committee, in recommending the number of 1450 E1 students to be admitted next year, had, in the words of Dean of Students Solin, "reached a compromise. We are faced with the prospect of admitting all qualified E1 students and no French-speaking CEGEP graduates into U1, or some French students for U1 and less of qualified students for the College 1 year."

A lengthy debate took place over the recommendations of the Admissions Committee Report. Senate decided to devote almost the entire meeting of the following week to discuss the implications of the report and invited several experts on the situation to contribute their opinions.

On protest of student senators Grey and Chinloy, Senate then gave interim approval to the resolutions passed by the Faculty of Arts and Science on September 20 and 24, 1969. These resolutions admit 37 students as voting members of the Faculty, and four students as voting members of the Faculty Council. Dr. Leo Yaffe, who is known as an opponent of these measures, was in favor of interim approval, until a committee on the restructuring of the Faculty presents its Report. "Let the Faculty stew in its own juice for a while," he said, "and learn the error of its ways."

No "Students" on Principal Selection Committee

The McGill Students' Society has no intention of sending students to the Advisory Committee on the Selection of a Principal. As mentioned in another item in this issue, the Board of Governors one month ago rejected a last-minute appeal by Students' Society External Affairs Vice-President Martin Shapiro to alter the composition of that committee.

Mr. Shapiro has commented that he is "quite disappointed with the actions of the Board of Governors. Students' Council has adequately stated where it stood on the question of student

representation, and we are in no position to reverse that. As a result, students will not be represented on that committee, which is unfortunate."

What will happen to the two seats allotted to the Students' Society on the Advisory Committee? The Executive Committee of the Students' Council decided the day after the Board of Governors meeting to appoint members of the McGill teaching staff to these seats. By a technicality, these two lecturers, Alain Georges Tichoux of the French Department, and Michael Schleifer from the Department of Philosophy are also final year students in doctorate programs at McGill.

"We refuse to appoint students," Mr. Shapiro told the *Reporter*, "Messieurs Tichoux and Schleifer are professors first and students second. They only happen to be registered as students. We felt that the academic staff, particularly the younger members, had not been adequately represented on the Advisory Committee."

Meanwhile, Chancellor Ross has written to the Students' Council Executive, asking to meet with student representatives to discuss their views.

The Macdonald College Students' Council, which is entitled to one representative on the Advisory Committee, has resolved that it "accepts the present membership of the Advisory Committee . . ." This, in spite of the fact that, according to a resolution passed on December 5, 1969, it "considers that the decision of the Advisory Committee . . . should be binding on the Board of Governors," and that it "considers that the present constitution of the Advisory Committee . . . does not allow adequate representation from students and academic staff . . ."

The Macdonald Students' Council acquiesced to the present composition of the Committee because it felt that "any increase in representation from one section of the University Community would result in similar requests from others and would, therefore, considerably reduce the functional ability of the Committee."

Senate Meeting, 17 December

Dr. K. L. S. Gunn, Director of McGill's Office of Research for Planning and Development, and Professor E. R. Pounder, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Collegial Studies, were invited to participate in the deliberations of this meeting of Senate.

Senate approved the 62nd Report of the Academic Policy Committee, which recommended the amalgamation of St. Joseph Teachers College with McGill University, and the establishment of a Department of Catholic Studies in the Faculty of Education. Vice-Principal (Academic) Oliver said, "The amalgamation is a direct result of education policy in Québec which sees the need of a teacher training being integrated into the university . . . We can applaud the linking together of Protestant and Catholic teaching programs through this amalgamation."

The Principal then read a statement which stated in part that he had "reason to believe that the institution of CEGEP program on the English side was being slowed down by the Québec Government. The establishment of the CEGEP-equivalent program at McGill was dependent on the presence of English CEGEPs outside McGill, and in the light of present difficulties in that direction, we must review our program."

He then recommended that Senate authorize the Nominating Committee to set up a special committee to review the whole position re-

garding McGill's CEGEP-equivalent program, the utilization of space at Macdonald College, and any other matters relating to the general problem.

Senate then moved into closed session to discuss certain facts of the education situation in Québec which were not yet public. When Senate moved into open session once again, discussion resumed from the previous meeting on the report of the University Admissions Committee.

Professors Gunn, Pounder, and Stansbury presented their reports on the capacity and needs of English-language CEGEPs in Quebec. Dr. Pounder's Report entitled *College I Needs for English-language Students in 1970-71* stated in part that "... the essential fact is that, as of now, a shortage of 2850 places for high school graduates of 1970 from the English-language system must be faced."

Dr. Gunn's report estimated that 1350 new students will be admitted to E1 at McGill, which is the physical maximum possible.

Various proposals were made that working hours in the university be extended to cover early morning and evening classes, but most Senators viewed the present situation in crisis proportions, and their harsh comments reflected this.

Senator Shapiro was warned against sedition by the Principal when he stated that "the government should be put on the spot . . . If the government won't do anything, then the English-speaking people should take up arms against the government."

It was also pointed out that to crown facilities to admit more than 1350 would be putting pressure off the government to provide English-language CEGEPs. The proposal to admit a maximum of 1350 students was then carried, with the understanding that this number could be reviewed pending a report of the new committee proposed by the Principal.

Senate also deleted a recommendation from the report of the University Admissions Committee which would have established a special three-year program in 1970 for CEGEP graduates and others with equivalent qualifications.

Opposition to this recommendation was based upon the fear that its passage would bring about a "bad image." Academic planning for the future in most departments had not foreseen any special 3-year program, especially since it was assumed that McGill's CEGEP-equivalent program would be phased out in two years, as promised. However, individual Faculties are free to make arrangements for special programs suited to their individual needs.

Stages en France et au Québec

L'Office Franco-Québécois pour la Jeunesse is offering Quebecers the opportunity to participate in programs to acquaint themselves better with the realities of their own society and of France.

Students, artists, journalists, and members of other professions are invited to be active in projects in either of these two regions of the world. All applications must arrive no later than midnight of February 14, 1970 at:

Office Franco-Québécois pour la Jeunesse
Service des Projets
930 Chemin Sainte-Foy
Québec (6e)

Further information may be obtained from Jocelyne Drouin, Room 505, Administration Building.

Cookies, Anyone?

Two more committee-like bodies have been

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ON LEGAL MYTHS: THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

by TOM PERLMUTTER



PHOTO: BRIAN SMITH

Professor Brian Grosman

The rule of law and due process—sacred words, ideals of a democratic society. Ideals tend to be myths. Some of the legal myths were investigated by Brian Grosman, Associate Professor of Law at McGill. The result of his investigations is the book, *The Prosecutor, An Inquiry into the Exercise of Discretion*, to be released by the University of Toronto Press on January 20.

In an interview with the *Reporter*, Professor Grosman said, "There are considerable and important differences between what the prosecutor does and what the legal literature and judicial decision say he should do. Decisions rendered daily by prosecutors, before trials take place, critically affect the rights of citizens. Yet these decisions have continued to constitute a grey area in the administration of criminal justice."

The fact is that though legislative provision defines the powers of the prosecutor, it has little to do with their day-to-day operational behaviour. The daily functioning of the law cannot be understood with reference to the lawbook. It is into the field that one must go and it is into the field that Professor Grosman went.

Professor Grosman did pilot studies in Montreal and Ottawa—interviewing prosecutors to establish the direction of his study. "The biggest problem in conducting the kind of research I was doing is trying to get over the wall and into the club. A sociologist could not have done it. This is really a sociology of the law that I am doing; but a sociologist is not a member of the club. I speak the language, I am a member of the club, I am a former prosecutor, so that I could rely on a certain amount of frankness and honesty that a sociologist might have had great difficulty in obtaining."

The actual study consists of interviews with all the prosecuting attorneys in Toronto. The result is a descriptive account of what Professor Grosman termed "a grey area in the administration of criminal justice." Basic to the understanding of the problem is the reciprocal relationship existing amongst prosecutors, police, and defense lawyers. "In many ways this reciprocal relationship is more determining, in terms of what the accused is going to receive, than the law or than the trial itself. Advocacy before the trial is often more important than eventual advocacy at trial."

It is a misconception that the crown attorney initiates prosecution. The police officer determines whether or not a man goes to trial just by making the arrest. The prosecutor never looks at 90% of the cases until he stands up in court at a preliminary inquiry. (By this time the defendant might have spent anywhere from a week to several months in jail, especially if indigent and unable to afford bail.) Often the police will invite a new prosecuting attorney on a night run. Thus they hope to establish the prosecutor's sympathy with the police point of view. (A raid on a brothel with the Morality Squad seems to be a favourite run.)

The prosecutor and defense lawyer establish a backroom market: reduction of charges in exchange for a guilty plea, consumer-oriented justice. Administrative demands establish the framework for this kind of negotiation—too many cases to handle. "The prosecutor is not interested in winning cases. He is interested in determinations in the fastest and most efficient way. And the fastest and most efficient way is not the adversary trial—it is the informal arrangement and a guilty plea." So actually it is a production-oriented justice. As Professor Grosman aptly put it, "It's like being on the Ford assembly line. Ford says we have to have quality control but we also have to get 600 cars out a day. Here are the quality control tests we should make, but damn it all if you don't get those 600 cars out a day there is going to be an awful lot of trouble."

Not all lawyers are aware of the set-up. They learn the hard way. One prosecutor told Professor Grosman, "I should have told defense counsel about the fact that I would take a plea to manslaughter without the psychiatric evidence, but I never did and defense counsel never asked me—maybe because he had little experience with murder cases. The man was convicted of non-capital murder. And I was never asked about the reduction to manslaughter."

At times the prosecutor, in addition to his own duties, will take on the role of judge and jury. A prosecutor speaks,

So a kid comes and steals a few hubcaps. I don't think that he should be convicted of a criminal offense. I get the parents, the police and the lawyer in the back room. I tell the kid that he has one strike against him. I really put the fear of God in him and then I withdraw the charge. If the police object I try to use diplomacy. I have the kid apologize to the police. Some of the kids cry. *I guess I am really holding court in my own office.*

I might even remand the case for a month

or so to see if he behaves. Then maybe I withdraw the charge. I let the charge hang over his head. I try to teach him a lesson in the back room. I don't think I am doing wrong, at least, I haven't had any complaints so far.

The discretion exercised by the prosecutor is incredible. In the tense social situation of our day, this power can be and is used as a social leveler, as insurance of conformity to the social norm. Professor Grosman pointed out, "If you don't have a beard, if you dress fairly well, you can carry on your pot-smoking activities with much less risk of ever being caught than the man who dresses differently, who challenges the police and obviously doesn't accept their authority, although your potential and his potential for committing the crime are absolutely the same." In Quebec the political situation makes the discretionary power of the prosecutor even more ominous. "The information in Montreal eventually turned out to be so different from the information reactions elsewhere, that I felt I couldn't use the material. Montreal has a unique political tone to prosecution that doesn't exist elsewhere. There are more overtly political elements at work in Montreal than in Toronto and Ottawa."

However, the negotiatory system of justice, if brought under control, holds great promise for the future. "A certain amount of flexibility is good. The adversary system is an all or nothing system. You are either guilty of what you are charged or you are not guilty. You cannot be somewhat guilty and somewhat innocent. But in fact, most people are somewhat guilty and somewhat innocent. Pre-trial negotiations often come up with a more flexible solution to a man's problem than either finding him guilty or innocent. So what I suggest in my book is that we import some control into this pre-trial area."

No change in the law itself is implied. Perhaps this is the first step on the way of keeping the law in step with social changes. At any rate, Professor Grosman's proposals would act for the more efficient, speedy, and humane administration of criminal justice in Canada.

Professor Grosman is a graduate of the University of Toronto (B.A. 1957 and LL.B. 1960) and of the Faculty of Law of McGill University (LL.M. 1967).

As a member of the Ontario Bar, Professor Grosman practised law in Toronto and Ottawa. Although his practice was devoted in the main to the defence of criminal cases he was also engaged in special prosecutions for the Department of Justice. In 1965 he joined the Faculty of Law and Department of Sociology at McGill University as a Teaching Fellow and in 1966 was appointed an Assistant Professor. Since 1966 he has been responsible for the teaching of criminal justice at the Faculty of Law of McGill University where he is now an Associate Professor of Law.

In the summer of 1966 Professor Grosman attended New York University as a Fellow, and in the spring of 1968 was a guest lecturer at the University of Free Berlin in West Berlin. Professor Grosman has contributed to books in the fields of comparative criminal law and criminology as well as to numerous legal journals and periodicals. He has been active in a number of organizations devoted to the improvement of the administration of criminal justice including the Quebec Society of Criminology of which he is Vice-President.

THE ENCOUNTER GROUP

CENTRE FOR LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Nevitt Sanford and Carl Rogers, among other educators, have suggested that one of the overall objectives of university education is the development of the whole person, by which they mean the development of knowledge, of intellectual abilities and skills, of a complex value system and of the personality of the student. New types of educational experience oriented toward this objective is being tried out at many universities. Among these is the sensitivity or encounter group, which is having a tremendous impact on both students and educators.

Usually, an encounter group is comprised of eight to twelve people who wish to explore their interpersonal feelings with deeper meaning than is normally experienced. They meet once weekly to go through certain specific emotional exercises designed to permit them, in a climate of trust and empathy, to be more genuine in their relations with others. These exercises include, for example, the break-in. Each group member, in turn, is left outside the group, which has formed a closed circle; he must then "break-in" to the group using whichever way he sees best fit. This exercise helps develop a feeling of group inclusion or belongingness in the participants. Various other types of activities are introduced throughout the encounter experience.

The group operates on the theory that the potential of the individual will be released providing a supportive psychological climate is created. This proper climate, established gradually through the group meetings, helps people know themselves and their feelings better and understand how those feelings affect their behaviour; the participants become more comfortable in expressing their feelings openly and honestly when they want to; they learn through honest feedback, both positive and negative, how their behaviour makes others feel

toward them; they develop a greater ability to understand and empathize with other people; and they try new behaviors in a setting which encourages rather than inhibits change. Encounter groups are for understanding, for spontaneity, for genuineness and for meaning. As Carl Rogers (in *Freedom to Learn*) puts it: "To let down your guard somewhat, to let others know you in ways you do not ordinarily reveal, is a very meaningful experience for many individuals. They find they are liked even better when their weaknesses, as well as their strengths, are openly known."

Let me relate a typical student's reaction to the encounter experience (from *Freedom to Learn*): "I have changed a number of my values and as a result I feel a number of my attitudes have also undergone a change. I know that I have become a better person through my participation in our sensitivity group. The experience has been a moving one for me. At this point I can't keep from being enthusiastic about the tremendous possibilities that sensitivity holds for the field of education. The changes that I have experienced were not brought about through external means. They came from within me and something caused me to become intrinsically motivated to learn more about myself."

"Before our first meeting as a group I was apprehensive. I was not accustomed to an unstructured environment when participating as a member of a group. The central-most thought in my mind was concerned with what I should discuss. As I became involved in the first session I can remember that I felt self-conscious. The others began talking on an intellectual level. Our facilitator did not push us or pry. At this point I became more comfortable. Someone in the group then said something that I sensed he wouldn't say to another person. I can't remember what the topic was, but I do re-

member that I felt close to that person at that point. "We listened, and here was that thing that I had been reading about—*empathy*. (I realized this when I began to think about the session while on the way home.) During the sessions we shared ideas, feelings, and ourselves. No one received an answer to his problem of conflict but from my association it seems easier to reach satisfaction within myself . . . When I revealed a feeling, the group did not react in such a way as to cause me to rationalize or resort to any other form of defense. They accepted me just as I was. I simply had a feeling of well being and that I was among friends that could be trusted."

The encounter group phenomenon has become a widespread movement throughout North America. Here at McGill a group of students in Psychology 409, a student-organized experimental course, have set up an encounter group of their own. The encounter group experience is still new and although it is not yet fully evaluated, the benefits which it offers seem to be immense.

During the last term the CLD offered a series of encounter group meetings to students; the effects of these meetings are now being evaluated by the CLD.

CLD will be offering another five series of encounter groups this term. They will be held any day of the week from 3 to 5 p.m. for a duration of 10 weeks. Interested persons, faculty or students, are invited to apply at 3 o'clock on any day of the week from January 19 to 23 in the Stewart Biological Sciences Building, Room N7/31. A fee of \$5.00 will cover expenses for the entire series.

—Phillippe Duchastel

McGILL WINS NORTH-AMERICAN INTER-COLLEGIATE CHESS TOURNAMENT

by CAMILLE COUDARI

In the last week of December the downtown Berkeley Hotel was the site of the North-American Intercollegiate Chess Tournament.

Valiant and bold through the epic blizzard came 200 braves to Montreal, eager for triumphs, fame, and the paper laurels of Her Majesty. For five long days, for five long nights, the silence was full of the echoes of cruel battles: clamours of victors; agonies of the slain, of resounding charges, ambushes (so sly!), of shameful retreats. Oh, where to hide the secret anguish of the warrior?

Yet, when the smoke cleared, and the wounds were dry, forward sprang four strategists of our island (blessed be the Gods!) to seize the spoils of war. Sing, O Muse, their winged names: Lion-hearted Leon, and noble-browed Richard, and Camille, the eel, and artful Leo, not unlike to the fox . . .

Seriously, besides the result of our team, the tournament was also a success, in spite of difficulties caused by the storm. Many thanks to Prof. Moser (Mathematics), to Mr. Molson, and all the others for their generosity and assistance.

It was the biggest chess tournament ever held in Canada. How beautiful it was to see all these young men and women from fifty different universities of the continent, the MIT intellectuals, the booted, mustached Texans, the shy Dominicans, the San Francisco freaks ("Speed is good for your speed-Chess"), the cool Torontonians and all the others of the same generation getting together to play chess. It was beautiful to see chess as their common denominator, their common language, their common ideal, even if only for a little while. I do not mean that there was anything transcendent

about this sensation, but it was a feeling of peace and harmony (paradoxically around a war-game)—a rare event today.

Of course, I cannot speak of this tournament without evoking the great work tackled by the organizer of this tournament, Mr. Gabor Lantos. For him the tournament was a special kind of victory.

The play was generally insane, the Americans being completely overwhelmed by the "phony" Canadian chess style ("Whatever is not American is phony"). I think this tournament has definitely put Canada on the world student chess scene, since second to McGill was U. of Toronto.

Hustling was fantastic, and customers came in like Xmas gifts. Many thanks to Messrs. Dunning (Texas), Spencer (California), Livermore (New York), Dunning (Texas), and Dun-

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NEWS BRIEFS

New BA and B.Sc. curriculum

The Curriculum Review Commission recently briefed staff concerning planning for the new three-year B.A. and B.Sc. curriculum which begins in 1971. The following outline of its thinking to date is taken directly from the Commission's report to staff on November 19.

We expect, firstly, that the present departmental honours programs will be re-examined by the departments with the hope that none of them would call for more than 4/5 of a student's total work load and preferably only 3/5.

The following is a list of our decisions so far, though many of them can be modified in the light of your responses [the Commission, in its report to staff, asked for reaction]:

a. That the total amount of work leading to a degree be about the same as in our present final three years.

b. That some form of credit system, as opposed to annual promotion, is inevitable and that such a system should make provision for courses of greatly varying value, again as opposed to our present course or half course system. Where possible appropriate credits could be given for tutorials and again where possible such a system should be encouraged.

c. That a two semester system be considered with most courses lasting only one semester, i.e. about 13 weeks. There would, however, be only one registration period in September when courses for both semesters would be chosen; course changes would be allowed in much the same way at present. It would also be possible to give "linked" courses, i.e. courses lasting through both semesters, with a single examination in the spring and with no credit given for taking only one semester. These "linked" courses would be exactly the same as present full courses.

d. That every student be attached to some department of his choice. That an academic adviser designated by this department approve 3/5 of a student's total program, the remainder being free choices made by the student. This "approved" program might be a major in one of the now accepted senses of a new ad hoc program to meet a particular student's needs and interests. The courses "approved" will not necessarily be given by the adviser's department. Obviously all departments must as soon as possible plan their whole integrated programs even though the upper years of such programs will not come into full operation for several years.

e. That provisions be made for advanced placement of students so that an able student on demonstrating his ability in a university level course, may get credits for that course if it fits his approved program. This would not apply to language (as opposed to literary) courses where native speakers might gain very easy credits.

f. That there should be no course compulsory for everyone.

g. That for all his work a student should be given a percentage grade but that his free choices may be reported simply on a Pass-Fail system. His average would be calculated only on his "approved" course marks.

h. That graduate programs and courses are not part of our mandate.

i. That comprehensive examinations may, in some instances, assess a student's work in

more than one course. These courses would, in other words, provide a syllabus for the examination to be given but would not give the student separate grades. This type of assessment is intended to separate education for university credits from specific course tuition where such a program seems advisable and has been approved.

Chairman of the Commission is C.D. Gordon, Department of Classics.

Chester Macnaghten prizes

Two Prizes, one of \$75 and the other of \$40, are offered annually in a competition for the best piece of creative writing in English submitted by an undergraduate student of the University. The work submitted may be in prose or verse and may be fiction, drama, or essay. The material should be carefully selected and properly presented. The judges will not read untidy manuscripts or newspaper clippings.

Compositions that have appeared in print are not ineligible provided that they have been published since 1st March, 1969. Entries that win prizes or honourable mention will be retained by the University and filed in the McLennan Library. No candidate may submit more than two entries. The competition is restricted to those students who have not previously won the First Prize.

The judges are appointed by the University Scholarships Committee which also decides all questions concerning eligibility.

Compositions must be typed or printed and must reach the Registrar on or before the 2nd March, 1970.

C.M. McDougall,
Registrar

Delta Upsilon Scholarship

This Scholarship of \$2,000 for graduate study at McGill University or elsewhere was founded by the McGill Chapter of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity in memory of the members of that Chapter who gave their lives in the Boer War, the Great War of 1914-18, and the Second World War of 1939-45. The Scholarship is open to graduates of the University in all faculties. The award is made by the University Scholarships Committee who will consider: the general scholarship of the candidate; his need of financial assistance for further study; the general usefulness to the community of the special branch of study he proposes to follow; the likelihood that the candidate will reflect credit on the University.

There are no application forms. Application should be made by letter to the Registrar before February 2nd giving details of qualifications, intended general course of study during tenure of scholarship, future plans, your need of financial assistance, and the names of two faculty members to whom the Selection Committee may refer for recommendations.

C.M. McDougall,
Registrar

H.C. Goldenberg new governor

Labour mediator H. Carl Goldenberg, S.M., O.B.E., Q.C., LL.D., has been appointed to the McGill Board of Governors. Mr. Goldenberg, McGill graduate (B.A. 1928, M.A. 1929, B.C.L. 1932), is also a former faculty member—sessional lecturer in economics and political science from 1932-36 and lecturer in municipal government from 1944-48. He received an honorary degree from McGill in 1966. His main work now is as special counsel to the Prime Minister of Canada in constitutional matters, and with his law practice as a partner in the firm of Goldenberg, Yelin and Gold.

He has been called Canada's "leading perpetual Royal Commissioner." In 1938, at the age of 30, he was named Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Finances of Winnipeg. Among the many other federal, provincial and municipal commissions of inquiry on which he has served are the Royal Commission on Taxation in Quebec and the Royal Commission on Metropolitan Toronto. In addition to his role of commissioner, Mr. Goldenberg has served as mediator in several important Canadian labour disputes.

Deficit of \$2,152,911 for 1968-69

The audited financial statements for the year ending May 31, 1969 reported a deficit of \$2,152,911.

A.C. McColl, director of finance, recalled that the budget approved for 1968-69 in May, 1968 had anticipated a deficit of \$2,452,000 but that savings of \$300,000 had been achieved to produce the final deficit figure. "You may also recall," said Mr. McColl, "that it was for this fiscal period that the Government had set aside the recommendation of the Gauthier Committee which studied the budgets of the various universities and had cut \$2,275,000 from the McGill grant. Inasmuch as the recommendation of the Gauthier Committee represented the minimum needs of the University it was inevitable that the reduction by the Government would create a deficit of the same magnitude."

For the same reason the University is anticipating a deficit for the current (1969-70) year of approximately \$2,500,000. "It is hoped that the work of the Council of Universities, which replaced the Gauthier Committee, will, by its objective nature, put an end to these heavy, recurring deficits and permit the University the level of support which its size requires and thus allow a per capita expenditure of the same order as other comparable universities in Quebec and Canada," Mr. McColl urged.

Nominations for new Principal

The Board of Governors of McGill University has appointed an advisory committee to bring forward nominations for a new Principal. The Committee has asked me to announce that they would welcome suggestions of candidates. These should be addressed to me, and sent as soon as possible, but certainly before February 15, 1970.

J.H. Holton,
Secretary of the Board of Governors

Gault Estate Building use

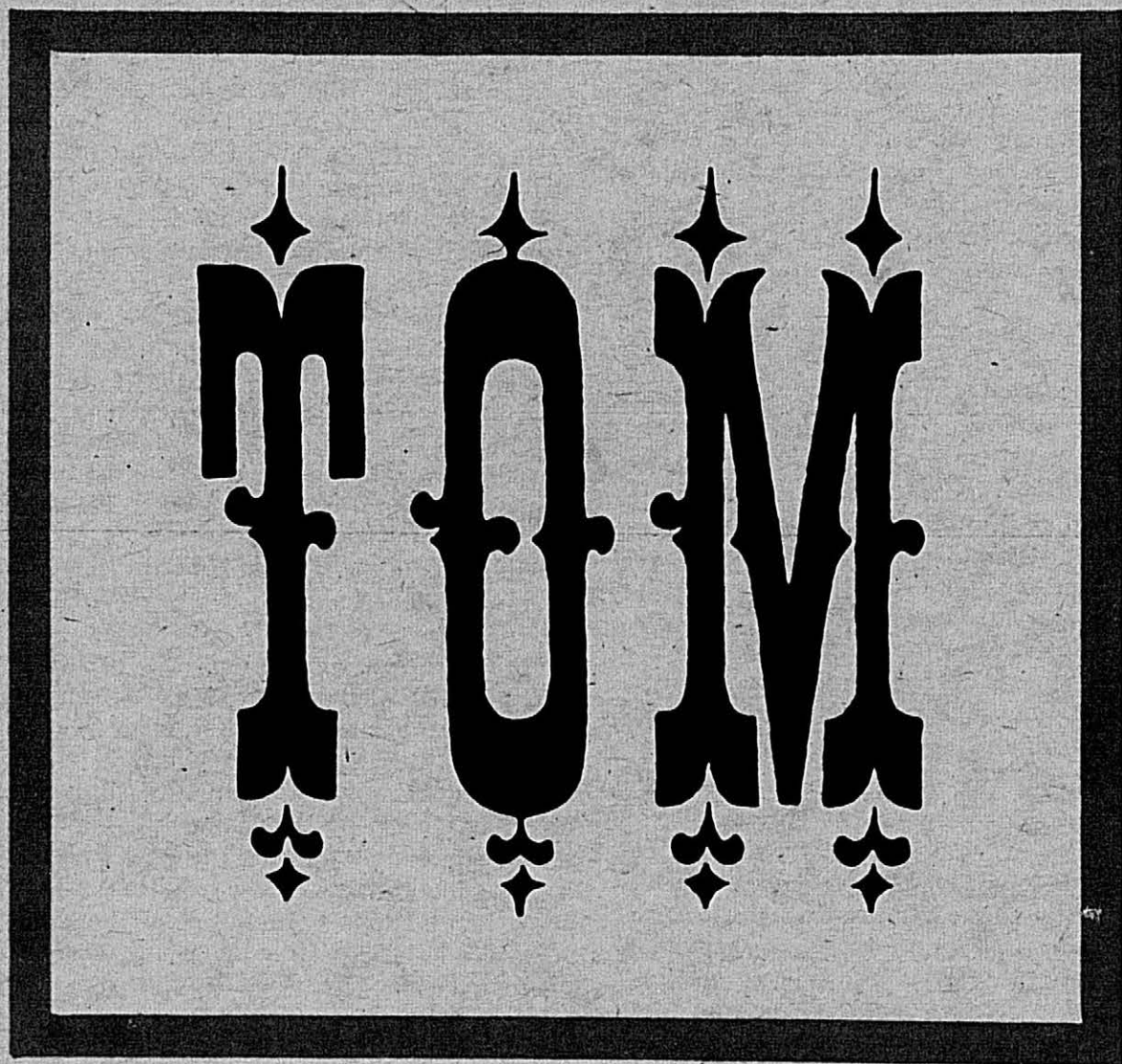
The Cottage will be available for rental to members of the McGill full-time staff on a first come first served (FCFS) basis, preference being given to couples with children. Mrs. Gault, widow of the Donor, has priority. There will be a charge of \$50/week or \$15/weekend.

The Gault House will be available for rental by McGill staff groups for small conferences also on a FCFS basis. There will be a charge of \$10/day for the use of the conference rooms. The charge for the use of the bedrooms (a limited number available), will be \$3/bed/night. The cost of light meals, available by arrangement with the Estate Supervisor, will naturally vary with content.

At the Dormitory, undergraduate and graduate students and staff who are actually engaged in research or work associated with University courses in geology, geography or the natural sciences, will have priority at all times. There will be a charge of \$1/bed/night. If, to ensure privacy, single occupancy of a room is requested, the charge will be \$4/room/night.

Application for accommodation in any
continued page 8

The Department of English & the
McGill Debating Union present



author of *The Kandy-Kolored Tan-
gerine-Flake Steamline Baby & The
Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test & The
Pump-House Gang* with his latest
word on sub-cultures:



BEYOND
CATHARTIC

the adventures of
Greasers, Intelfin



ND

8:15 p.m. LEACOCK 132

TUESDAY JANUARY 27th, 1970

ADMISSION FREE

ASTROPHE:

of the RENEGADE COWBOY among the
ks, Groovies and other Hard Grabbers.

News Briefs/from page 5

building must be made in writing (see item 9 below), giving name, address, telephone number of the applicant and, if there is a group, corresponding information for each member of the group. Expected date and time of arrival and departure must also be supplied. Applications from groups other than those having priority cannot be given final approval until one week prior to intended use. No space will be available to anyone on a casual basis.

If the application is approved, a permit will be issued and this will be shown to the custodian on arrival who will allocate space.

In the case of a group receiving a permit, one person in the group must be designated as the leader who will be responsible for the observance of the Building and Visitor Regulations and for any damage to McGill property. All buildings must be left clean and tidy after use; refuse and garbage placed in containers, etc. Any defects in the operation of stoves, heaters, lights, plumbing, etc. should be reported immediately to the Supervisor in Gault House. All Communications regarding the use of Gault Estate facilities should be addressed to the Estate Supervisor, Mr. George Black, Gault House, Mont St. Hilaire, Que., telephone 467-4010.

McGill faculty receive grants

The Canada Council in a recent release named ten McGill professors who have been granted Leave Fellowships. Worth up to \$7,000 each, the Fellowships help faculty members of Canadian universities to engage in independent research during their sabbatical leave. They are aimed at strengthening the universities by assisting scholars to explore new aspects of the subjects they teach. Travel and research expenses are provided where needed. This year the Council awarded a total of 135 fellowships out of a field of 378 applicants in the annual competition.

The successful McGill candidates are as follows: Armin Arnold, German Literature; Michael Brecher, Political Science; George Galvaris, Fine Arts; E.A. Heuser, English Literature; A.C. Jones, French Literature; W.E. Lambert, Social Psychology; H.A. Landolt, Philosophy; Maurice Pinard, Sociology; W.A. Westley, Sociology; and G.M. Wologh, Classics.

University Libraries Commission

In November 1968, Senate approved the establishment of the University Libraries Commission with the following terms of reference:

That this Commission be requested to examine the McGill University Libraries' Service, with respect to its purpose and function within the whole University, and especially its relationship to the administration, to the faculty, and to the student body, and the relationship of the various McGill libraries to each other and to the general library system;

That this Commission, in the course of its inquiry, hold hearings and interviews, accept written or verbal presentations from interested persons or groups, and, where necessary, investigate the practices and ideas of other universities with relevant situations;

And that this Commission, as a result of these deliberations and inquiries, submit to Senate a written report of its findings and make whatever recommendations it deems necessary.

In the Senate meeting of April 30, 1969, the following people were appointed as members of this Commission: Vice-Principal Shaw, Chairman; Mrs. Agatha Bystram, Redpath Librarian; Mrs. Janet Cheasley, Acting Medical Librarian; Mrs. Catherine Kollar, Government Documents Librarian; Professor M. P. Maxwell; Professor Alec Lucas; Professor T. F. Morris; Mr. James Ho; Mr. Philip Aspler; Mr. John Conway.

To date, the University Libraries Commission has held several meetings and has concentrated on establishing a complete list of all existing McGill Libraries and reading room collections (so far totalling about 85) and on preparing a questionnaire to be used in interviewing university librarians at McGill and several other institutions. An interviewing team from the Commission, consisting of one librarian and Mr. G. McArthur, Research Assistant from the Office of Research for Planning and Development, has visited the following universities: Michigan State University, University of Michigan, Purdue University, Ohio State University, University of Toronto, University of British Columbia, Université Laval, Université de Montréal. A report of the results of these visits is now in preparation.

In its meetings with university librarians, the Commission's interviewing team discussed such matters as the organization of the university library system, the role and function of the university libraries committee, the sources and methods of allocation of funds to the library system, the services and facilities and automation plans of the institution and the means by which policies concerning services and selection of materials are established. The Commission's team was also concerned with comparative salary scales, status of librarians, etc. in these universities. The information gathered on these visits should provide a firm comparative basis from which to examine in detail the McGill library system. The Commission now plans to hold interviewing sessions and receive briefs from McGill staff members and students concerning our own library system. All interested members of faculty, library staff, and student body are asked to contact any member of the Commission if they desire to present their views to the Commission.

R. F. Shaw
Vice-Principal

FEEDBACK

FEEDBACK WELCOMES OPINION FROM ITS READERS, ON AND OFF CAMPUS. LETTERS SHOULD BE SHORT, MAXIMUM OF 500 WORDS.

Dawson College discontent

Sally Nelson's article about Dawson College [14 November] contains innumerable halftruths, omissions, and distortions. As a purveyor of the bliss that the New Left is going to bestow upon our world, this does not surprise me in the least.

She says that "in all of the briefs there is only one, from a member of the German Department, that stands apart from the mainstream." Although I happen to teach German here, I am a member of the Modern Languages Department. (There is no "German Department," as she claims.) Moreover, I submitted my brief as an individual. I suppose that Sally Nelson's subsequent statement that "it [the brief] advocates traditional hierarchical structures with the final powers resting in very small groups at the top on which we students would sit" is intended to evoke, with reference to German, immediate hostility. After all, members of the New Left are taught to throb with indignation whenever such evocative words as "white power structure," "racial supremacy," or "underprivileged underachievers" are mouthed. "German hierarchical structures" is Nelson's latest contribution to the armoury of New Life bigotry.

My brief was not the only one advocating the exclusion of students from the *Academic*

Council. Sally Nelson apparently had not studied brief No. 33 submitted by two "autocrats" in the Chemistry Department. However, as they were not teaching German there was no point in mentioning their brief. Also, the preamble in my brief was conveniently omitted. In it, I condemned both the approaches of the Establishment and the New Left. Nor was there any reference to the Board of Governors in my brief. According to law, at least two students shall be on that Board. Consequently, to say that my brief suggested "no students would sit at the top" is another falsification in which your contributor specialises.

I might add that when the same person wrote an assinine article par excellence in the College Newsletter edited by one of her radical pals, my reply was immediately banned by the Editor. So much for the brave new world where a new Establishment would take the place of the old.

Gerard Hoffman
Dawson College

Siskind's \$25 grand

It has been brought to my attention by interested parties that your Steven Freygood had occasion to suggest that I had "made a public offer to provide \$25 for the rental of a decent piano." I should like to set the record straight. What I in fact wrote was that "I would be willing to contribute \$25 towards the rental of a decent grand for the next solo student recital in Redpath Hall."

I would not presume to offer assistance for a faculty recital since I have every confidence

that the members of the staff at the McGill Faculty of Music know far better than I the importance of a proper instrument—and I am even more confident that they are in a far better position than I to provide for the rental of a decent grand, if they feel the need.

Students are, generally speaking, not as affluent as staff at McGill and my interests were in the direction of helping them. Under the circumstances I feel a correction may be in order.

Jacob Siskind
Entertainment Editor
The Gazette

The Party's not off-hand

In his recent review of my book, *The Computer Centre Party*, Carl Law declares the title seems off-hand, considering the tragedy described in the book.

May I assure him that my choice of the title was most deliberate. The use of the term "party" in the title is in line with its usage in *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* where the word is frequently used to denote a Black Power promotion. As can be seen in the court record, the black students also used the word in the same way.

Dorothy Eber

Future of Quebec universities

In the *McGill Daily* issue of Monday November 24th appeared an editorial on the subject of the Conseil des Universités du Québec, which commented favourably on it as a mechanism for consultation about the future of university education in the Province. The *Fédération des*

Associations de Professeurs Universitaires du Québec, which represents some 70% of all university professors in the Province, expressed very different views in its July 1969 press release entitled "Un Conseil des Universités inacceptable." These views do not yet appear widely known in anglophone circles; I hope your columns may help repair this deficiency.

The points made in the press release were as follows: the law setting up the Conseil said that Conseil members should be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in council on the recommendation of the Minister of Education "after consultation with the authorities, faculty and students of the universities." Nine of the members of the Conseil were to be "du milieu universitaire," and in earlier correspondence regarding the Conseil the Minister had indicated that it was intended that both faculty and administration should be involved in the Conseil (as well as students, the ministry itself, and representatives of the public interest) so that the Conseil could be a real forum for discussion. In practice the Minister did not consult the faculty of any University—it would be interesting to know whether he consulted Student Councils either—and thus any recommendations he had made regarding individuals to fill the university positions were illegal (*pas valide*). Not only that, but of the nine positions open, six have been filled by vice-rectors, two by students, and only one by a teaching professor. (McGill's sole member of the Conseil is Vice-Principal Shaw.) The Conseil is thus not a body able to carry out the function of being a forum, and is "*pas valable*."

Sympathy with this position was expressed by the Conférence des Recteurs, through its President, Rocke Robertson, and by M. Fernand Toussaint, President of the Corporation des Enseignants du Québec, which is also represented on the Conseil. Prime Minister Bertrand, however, arguing that the composition of the Conseil could quite well take the views of professors into account as presently constituted, replied that "Il y a une justice plus haute que celle des formules purement mathématiques." A long correspondence between FAPUQ and the Minister ensued, with little change of position. This correspondence has been published by FAPUQ in its "Bulletins d'Informations," Nos. 6 and 7 (Septembre 1969).

At its meeting of September 27th 1969 the FAPUQ Council passed a motion that the Conseil des Universités should be systematically boycotted until the FAPUQ is satisfied of the Minister's intentions to follow the law regarding consultation, and to make the Conseil into a balanced forum. The motion received unanimous support from the delegates from Bishops, Ecole Polytechnique, McGill, Sir George, Université Laval, Université de Montréal, Université de Sherbrooke.

As the *Daily* editorial suggested, the idea of a Conseil des Universités is a good one. We members of FAPUQ feel it should be made to work in the spirit of consultation and of being the forum regarding University education in the Province, that was envisaged in the law setting it up. It seems essential that the Conseil should get off to a good start, and in a legal form, rather than in its present illegal form, "*sous peine de détruire elle-même d'avance sa propre utilité future*" (Letter of M. André Côté, FAPUQ President to M. Germain Gauthier, Président du Conseil des Universités). Students and staff interested in the future of education in the Province should take a harder look at the Conseil des Universités than did the editorial writer of the *Daily*. Faculty members should be aware of the absence of

ministerial consultation with them over the vital issues of University policy and University budgets.

R.F. Salisbury
McGill Delegate to FAPUQ

The Reporter and eco-survival

I continue to be impressed by the almost unheard of high quality in university publications which you manage to bring to the *McGill Reporter*. My spirits have been somewhat elevated, too, by Mr. Gilman's declaration of editorial purpose in the November 14 issue. The *Reporter* has consistently carried more items than any college publication with which I am familiar which deal with the environment and our systematic destruction of it but his declaration to devote primary editorial attention to pollution and education over the next year is surely a first and one which should be warmly applauded. My feelings about our chances for survival as a species range from gentle optimism to despair depending on how black the snow is or how thick the cigar smoke may be in the office but I believe with all sincerity that the problems with which we are now faced will become less severe as an aware and concerned public demands more of the decision makers in government and industry and that publications like the *Reporter* can do much to achieve that end.

James B. Pettit, Jr.
Editor, AS
Association of Student Chapters
American Institute of Architects

Why cancel Modern Greek course?

In April 1969 the Academic Policy Committee, without apparent debate, voted to phase-out the teaching of Modern Greek at McGill. This decision was never reported to anyone and certainly not to the Department of Classics of which Modern Greek forms a part. When (by accident) I, as Chairman of the Department, found out about this unilateral decision and complained of such high-handed and secretive behaviour, the APC reopened the question and appointed a disinterested sub-committee to study the matter. This Committee (as all other Committees which, in the past, have dealt with the problems have done) reported favorably on the Modern Greek program and recommended its continuance. Therefore, the APC again reaffirmed its decision to discontinue the program. No reasons have ever been offered to me why this should be done, nor have my defenses of the program been refuted, at least not to me.

When any administrative body can make this kind of arbitrary decision in the face of unanimous backing by competent committees and individuals, the time has come seriously to question our procedures. The statutes clearly state that only faculties can make academic decisions of this kind but in the current case neither the Faculty of Arts and Science, nor the Humanities Division, nor (prior to last April) the Department of Classics was even consulted. In the name of academic freedom, I protest. In the name of common decency, I protest. In the name of orderly decision-making, I protest. If part of a Department can be so casually abolished by the APC, why not a whole department? Has the APC abrogated the rights of departments to decide what their staff shall teach? This is a most dangerous precedent if allowed to stand.

It will be argued that Modern Greek originally was only approved for a five-year trial period and that having been so tried and found wanting (in unspecified ways) it is now rightly abandoned. This assertion, constantly made, is

a falsehood, since nowhere in any body which originally approved the program is any five-year period mentioned except in connection with an outside grant of funds for five years to get the program going.

This is a matter of principle transcending the immediate question of Modern Greek. Are academic bodies to be in the future at the mercy of administrative committees even in fields of their own special competence? For one I say no, and I hope most other members of the McGill community will agree with me. Therefore, I publicly ask the APC, which seems immune to other approaches, to state unequivocally why their decision on Modern Greek should stand, what reasons there are for the abandonment of a valid program backed by good library resources, an excellent teacher, and wide community interest and one, moreover, unique in Canada, and why they did not consult the academic bodies most immediately concerned.

C.D. Gordon,
Chairman,
Department of Classics

Anti-demonstration by-law attacked

I would like to bring to your attention the following resolution which was adopted, unanimously, by the teaching staff of the McGill School of Social Work at a meeting held on December 12.

The teaching staff of the McGill School of Social Work feels compelled to state publicly its opinion on Bylaw 3926 regulating parades and demonstrations which was passed by the Montreal City Council on November 12, 1969. . . . We, the teaching staff of the McGill School of Social Work, propose the following resolution:

We deplore the action taken by the Montreal City Council in passing this Bylaw attacking fundamental rights, when existing laws are adequate for the protection of persons and property from violence.

We question the validity of the ordinances or interdictions which can be proclaimed according to this Bylaw.

We urge the political authorities, whether they be federal, provincial or municipal governments, to take steps that will result in the repeal of this Bylaw.

Patrick T. Dechy
School of Social Work

EMPLOYMENT

Assistant to the Vice Principal—Academic Affairs

The position: Coordination within the University of members' assignments on various committees of the Conference of Rectors and Principals of Quebec Universities. Responsible for representing the University on inter-University liaison committees.

The qualifications: The successful candidate will be a fluently bilingual University graduate, 28-35 years of age, with a keen interest in educational affairs together with proven organizational ability.

The date: The opening to be filled in January.

Please submit résumé giving background, experience, age and salary requirements to:

Personnel Department,
McGill University,
Montreal 110, Quebec.

continued page 10

Employment/from page 9**Departmental Secretary**

Enthusiastic, energetic secretary required to work for the Head of a large administrative department, to be involved in a number of different assignments. Candidates must have top secretarial skills and French conversation; age, 25-35. A cooperative tactful personality is essential as a large part of the position involves daily contacts with university personnel at all levels. Call 392-5363.

Secretary

Competent secretary required for new position in the field of educational research. Duties include taking minutes and arranging for meetings and conferences; general correspondence; handling all requests for information; liaison with students and staff. Candidates should have fast, accurate shorthand and typing and be able to work without close supervision. Call 392-5363.

Secretary

Excellent opportunity for bright secretary who enjoys the variety offered by a small administrative office. Duties include shorthand, typing, reception, general correspondence and office routine. Call 392-5363.

Stenographer

History Department requires excellent shorthand/typist to handle correspondence, manuscripts, general typing etc. for the Head of the department and academic staff; 1-2 years experience. Call 392-5363.

Receptionist/Dicta-Typist

Various openings for fast, accurate typists in the Placement Service and Faculties of Graduate Studies, Engineering, and Medicine. Call 392-5364.

Temporaries

Jobs available in various departments for fast, accurate typists and stenographers for periods of 1 week to 4 months. Call 392-5363.

CHESS!

by CAMILLE COUDARI

As the new year begins, I think we should pause and look back critically at what we have done in the last three months. I hope the reader of this column wants not only to understand it, but also to be aware of my purpose and aims in writing it. So first of all, let us briefly sum up our previous research.

We began by putting the first question, "What is Chess?" though strangely enough no serious attempt has ever been made, to my knowledge, to solve it. We needed some information about the organic laws of chess, so we considered the phenomenon as it appears to our consciousness, and went on to analyse it exhaustively. We discovered the existence of symmetry, and from there the concept of centre was developed. From this we stated the two basic laws of chess strategy: first, maximum exploitation of energy in minimum amount of time; secondly, the casuistical, and thus unscientific, aspect of chess strategy. This was the first and practical part of our research, it also had the extra advantage of initiating the beginner to the fact that chess principles are not arbitrary or god-given rules, but that they spring from the very essence of the game, and are a harmonious element of it. With such an introduction, problems of learning or memorizing are greatly diminished by the existence of a

sound basis to build upon. I only recently became aware of this fact, after eight years of woodpushing, when I set myself the task of teaching chess to others, and found out how badly I had learned the game because it has always been so badly taught. What a loss of time! But it really became tragic when I realized that chess education's nonsense was not a simple accident in one particular field, but rather the logical application to chess of our universal conception of education. I can now say, after reflexion and comparison, that much more than any system, it is our traditional idea of education (or rather the lack of any idea) which is the basic evil, and I find one word pathetically apt to describe present form of education, and especially college education—*garbage*. But this is another question.

We undertook in the second part, with the help of this basic information, to find out which of the three main fields of science, philosophy, or art chess fell into, if at all. We rejected science quite easily, and also philosophy (although we accepted the possibility of applying philosophic ideas to chess and vice versa, of deriving philosophic ideas from chess).

Unfortunately, an error of the printer resulted in publishing the article on philosophy before the one on science. This added to the fact that in the former the difficulty of the subject-matter increased the one of writing in a foreign language caused, I am sure, confusion and obscurity. I am quite sorry about it and hope it was somewhat cleared up.

We then dealt with chess and art, went briefly through artistic chess, discovered the existence of some kind of logical beauty in the game, and we were about to go deeper in this. These were the main topics of the first semester.

Now I shall proceed to explain my purpose and goal for this column. Since the very beginning, I have thought that the fact that I was writing in a college newspaper gave me the responsibility *primo*, of not devoting this space to a few dozen students and filling it with highly technical material, at least not right from the start; *secundo*, of trying to awaken the interest of the ordinary reader or player by giving him more insight into the game. For chess is a beautiful and lovable activity, but the trouble with it is that it is introverted and its appearance is quiet and deceiving. Therefore, unless one is initiated and experiences it himself, one cannot suspect just by watching the richness of not only the play, but also of the human involvement and struggle it entails. Reality is complex. So is chess. This is why I consider that the best way to arouse interest in the public is to reveal the many-sidedness of this thing called chess, instead of keeping on repeating the stupid traditional clichés like "It's a really good game" or "It trains your brains, you know," which do not mean anything at all.

This was and still is my purpose and I think that, considering the generally favourable comments made, I can say without presumption that I achieved some of my goals. However, favourable comments are good for one's ego but of little help to one's learning. I have been sometimes reproached that this column was too abstract. I assure the reader that as soon as we are finished with our research about the nature of chess, we shall study a lot of practical material. But if you have this criticism and you do not want to let me get away with it, or any criticism on either the content or the form of this column, please do communicate it to me through the *Reporter*, and I shall gladly take it into account. But I repeat: criticism only. Thank you in advance.

MUSIC

by STEPHEN FREYGOOD

McGill School of Chamber Music —Perhaps?

Culminating in an almost perfect performance of the Beethoven *Septet in E flat Op. 20*, last Friday's concert by teachers in the string and woodwind departments showed that McGill has the potential to become Canada's leading school for the study of chamber performance.

The all-Beethoven concert opened with the *Trio in C minor Op. 9 No. 3* performed by Otto Armin, Violin, Stephen Kondaks, viola, and a new addition to the teaching staff Edward Culbreath, cello. Aided by the acoustics of Redpath Hall which tend to favour string ensembles, the work was characterized by an almost perfect understanding between the musicians, particularly in the finale. They would work very well together as the nucleus of a resident string quartet, should the university see fit to consider this idea.

The Quintet for Winds and Piano in E flat Op. 16 was given a satisfactory if not particularly inspired performance by Sidney Rosenberg, bassoon, Emilio Iacurto, clarinet, Dorothy Morton, piano, William Karstens, horn, and Stewart Grant, oboe. If I am giving too much space to Stewart Grant it is because he was the youngest member of the group and has already attracted the attention of performers in Montreal. A few years ago he organized an orchestra made up of students from several Montreal music schools, and rumour has it that not long ago he impressed his peers by improvising a large section of an orchestra score when he lost his place. Although each member of the ensemble has already distinguished himself as a performer, the quintet as a whole gave a rather nervous performance. Their beat was frequently uneven, several of the players made conspicuous mistakes and too much energy was spent trying to achieve a satisfactory balance. Acoustics in Redpath Hall are very particular and didn't favour this ensemble.

If I am overly critical of the quintet it is only in relation to the flawless rendition of the *Septet in E flat Op. 20*. In this group were Otto Armin, Stephen Kondaks, Edward Culbreath, Emilio Iacurto, William Karstens, and Christy Slater, bass. Incidentally, it seems a shame that bass players are seldom noticed by an audience unless they are incompetent. With her excellent intonation, her relaxed but accurate sense of rhythm, and her full rich tone, contrabass player Christy Slater would be a welcome addition to any new chamber ensemble. Karsten left me breathless with a relaxed and almost perfect playing of some extremely difficult horn figures. Throughout, the ensemble played as one musician even through rapid changes from *ritard.* to *accelerando*. Because of this precision the silences in the work took on great significance. Their perfect sense of dynamic levels gave meaning to very small changes in dynamics. In all, a performance worth paying a lot to hear.

Why does McGill insist on keeping that three-legged horse it calls an orchestra? Only by combining the resources of McGill and the Conservatoire could a first-rate student orchestra be formed and that is not likely to happen. Unfortunately the performance department at the Université de Montréal is too new to provide enough students to fill out an

orchestra. Why doesn't McGill specialise in chamber performance? Most faculty and student composers appreciate the willingness of performers to create various ensembles for the performance of new works. This is one of the important factors in McGill's reputation for producing gifted young composers. Furthermore students have themselves formed chamber groups for the performance of specific although only recently with more than token support of the Faculty. Admittedly small ensembles do not fit neatly into an orderly curriculum but in the long run wouldn't the school derive great benefit from some original thinking now in this direction? (The present arrangement which includes an ensemble of eight flutes does not seem very satisfactory.) This criticism does not mean, of course, that the Faculty is deaf to the need for giving more importance to performance by small ensembles. It is merely my opinion that excellence in chamber performance should become the chief objective of the performance department.

Anyone interested in auditioning for the improvisation-seminar and workshop, contact Steven Freygood at 843-5020 or leave your name and telephone number c/o Steven Freygood at the Faculty of Music.

COMING EVENTS

JANUARY 16 TO JANUARY 23

Send notices of coming events, photographs, illustrations, etc., to M. Cowen, Information Office, Administration Building, Room 633, McGill (392-5301, -5306). Deadline: Friday noon, a week before the issue in which the notice is to appear.

FRIDAY—16

FRIDAY NIGHT CINEMA: McGill Film Society screens *STOLEN KISSES* directed by François Truffaut (France 1968). "This simple, tender love story is told in the delicate half tones of emotion and feeling." 6:30 and 9:00 p.m., Leacock 132.

MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS presents a Dubuffet Exhibition: "The Common Man," to January 31st. Closed Monday; open Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 10:00 to 4:45 p.m. *Note:* During this exhibition the museum will be open Sundays from noon to 6:00 p.m.

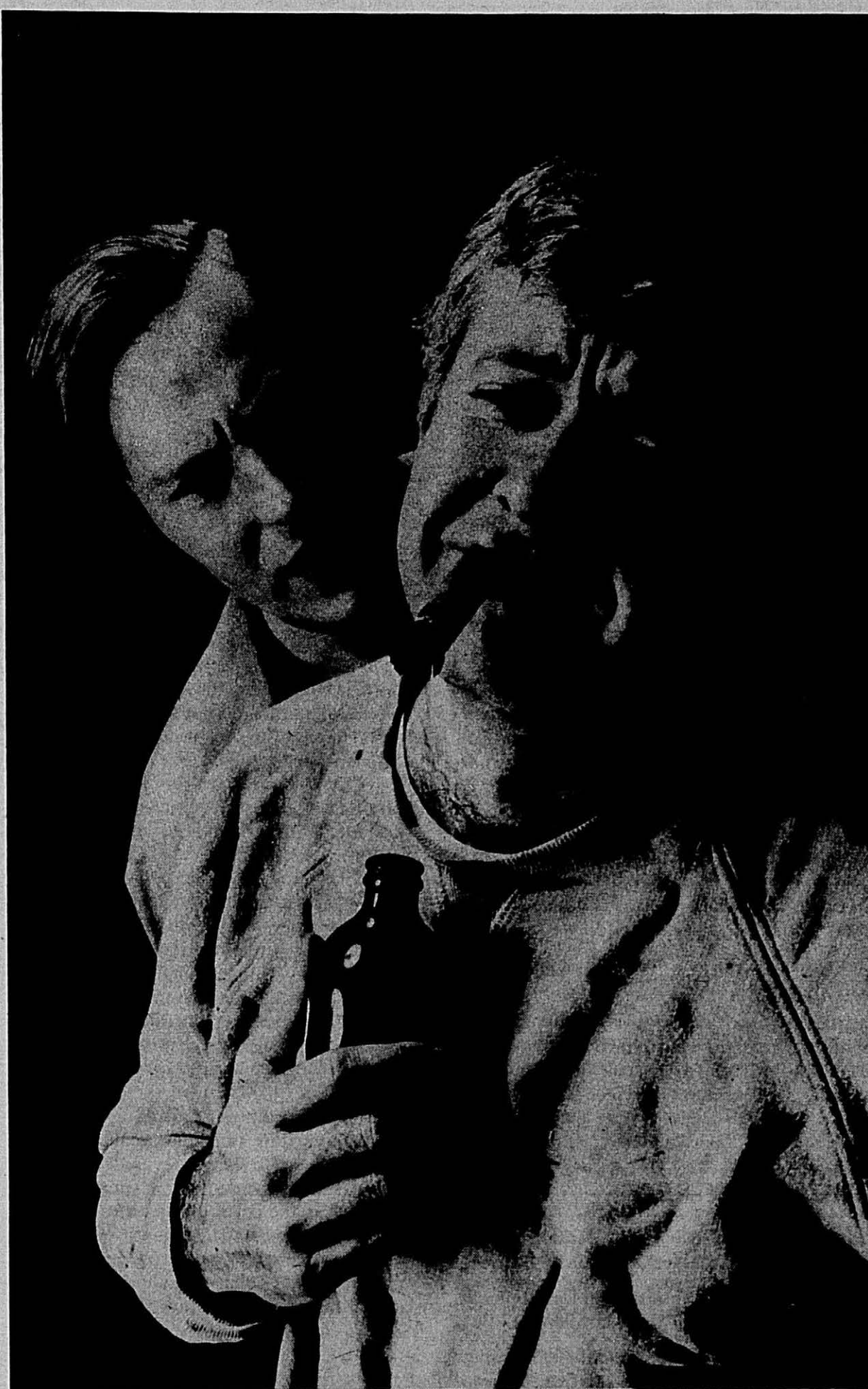
AN EXHIBITION of paintings, drawings and water colours, by Chris Hayward, in the Weisman Gallery of Sir George Williams University, 1455 de Maisonneuve W. The gallery is open from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. weekdays, and from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays, to January 24.

LECTURE SERIES, Department of English, Sir George Williams University: Poet-in-Residence, Frank Davey, on *A POETIC, FOR LOVE*, 2:15 p.m., Room H-539-1 (Hall Building).

CENTAUR THEATRE COMPANY presents Neil Simon's comedy "The Odd Couple," to February 1st. No Monday performances. 453 St. François-Xavier Street.

HOCKEY: McGill at Ottawa at 8:00 p.m.

SEMINAR: Department of Botany, Dr. John McNeill, Chief, Taxonomy Section, Plant Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario, speaks on recent



David Schurmann as Felix, and Maurice Podbrey as Oscar, in *The Odd Couple*, at the Centaur Theatre, 453 St. François Xavier St., to February 1st.

developments in numerical taxonomy, at 4:00 p.m., Room W3/12 (Botany Seminar Room), Stewart Biology Building. Everyone welcome.

SATURDAY—17

INTERNATIONAL 35: McGill Film Society presents *I EVEN MET HAPPY GYPSIES* directed by Aleksandar Petrovic (Yugoslavia 1967). "A hauntingly photographed compendium of unbridled gypsy passions." 6:00 p.m.; 8:15 p.m.; 10:30 p.m. in the Physical Sciences Centre Auditorium.

MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS in co-operation with the National Film Board presents a Retrospective of Animation Cinema: 1940-1969. Daily showings, free of charge, are as follows: Monday, Museum closed; Tuesday, 12:30 p.m.; Wednesday 12:30; 2:00; 5:00; 6:30 and 8:00 p.m.; Thursday, 12:30 p.m.; Friday, 12:30 p.m.; Saturday, 11:00 a.m., 12:30; 2:00

and 3:30 p.m.; Sunday, 12:30; 2:00 and 3:30.

MCGILL LECTURE FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1970 Series. Professor J. Bland (School of Architecture), will lecture on expression in buildings at 10:00 a.m., Physical Sciences Centre Auditorium.

HOCKEY: McGill vs Carleton at McGill at 2:30.

MONDAY—19

DEPARTMENT OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND HEALTH: Departmental Seminar on lung cancer in women. Speaker: I. Horowitz. 12:30 p.m. in Room 217, Pathological Institute, New Wing, 3775 University Street.

MCGILL FACULTY SEMINAR ON HUMAN ECOLOGY: Topic: nomadism as an adaptive mechanism. Speaker: Professor P. C. Salzman, Department of Anthropology, McGill University. Topic: principles of herd management. Speak-

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Coming Events / from page 11

er: Professor R. Paine, Department of Anthropology, McGill University, and Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Memorial University of Newfoundland. 4:00 p.m. in Leacock 738.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY COLLOQUIUM: The Department of Chemistry has invited Professor A. Brooke, University of Toronto to speak at 5:00 p.m., Room 428, Otto Maass Building.

TUESDAY—20

SIGMA XI Lectures 1969-70. Dr. Grad on the psychiatric effects on plant growth. 8:00 p.m. in the Physics Auditorium.

THE HISTORY ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL and THE QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF HISTORY in CO-OPERATION WITH SGWU announce problems in modern Russian history. Speaker: Professor C. Schlacks, Department of History, Loyola College. Topic: Imperial Russia on the eve of World War I: toward reform or revolution. 8:30 p.m., Henry Hall Building, SGWU.

THE ST. JAMES LITERARY SOCIETY: Topic: McGill in the community. Speaker: Dr. Michael K. Oliver, Vice-Principal (Academic), McGill University. 8:15 p.m., Windsor Hotel.

MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA: A program of music by Rossini; Schubert; Franck; and Debussy. Jan. 20 and 21, 8:30 p.m. Salle Wilfrid Pelletier, Place des Arts.

WEDNESDAY—21

MEETING: Physical Sciences, Division IV, 4:10 p.m., Room 102, Physics Building.

MEETING: Social Sciences, Division II, 4:10 p.m., Leacock Council Room.

SEMINAR: School of Social Work, Mrs. Roselyn Sedlezky, Executive Director of Recreation for the Handicapped, will speak on a travelling seminar in Europe on services for the aging, retarded, and disabled. 4:00 to 6:00 p.m., Student Lounge, 3506 University.

THURSDAY—22

MEETING: Biological Sciences, Division III, 4:10 p.m. in Room S 3/6, Stewart Biology Building.

MEETING: Senate Committee on Development, 2:30 p.m., Room 609, Administration Building.

GENETICS DEPARTMENTAL SEMINAR: "Dosage Compensation and Gene Regulation in *Drosophila*," by Dr. P. Dennis Smith, Genetics and Cell Biology Section, The University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn. 8:00 p.m., Stewart Biology Bldg. N5/3b. Interested persons are cordially invited to attend.

FRIDAY—23

FRIDAY NIGHT CINEMA. McGill Film Society showing *LES DEUX TIMIDES* and *LE MILLION* directed by René Clair (France 1928-1931). "A silent and a sound movie in which Clair demonstrates not only a profound fluency in the language of the cinema." 6:30 and 9:00 p.m. in Leacock 132.

POETRY FOUR: Sir George Williams Poetry Series, Fifth Reading. Poetess Diane Wakoski will read her poetry at 9:00 p.m., Room H-651, Hall Building, SGWU.

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added to the already-overburdened committee structure in the university. The first body, known as the Sub-Committee on the Funding, Procurement, Distribution, and Use of Cookies at Senate Academic Policy Committee Meetings to the Academic Policy Committee was appointed at a meeting of the Academic Policy Committee on December 18, 1969.

Another committee, in charge of tea (and, presumably, coffee, although this is not explicitly outlined in the terms of reference of that sub-committee) was also set up at that meeting.

The Academic Policy Committee, one of Senate's most important committees, now has 19 sub-committees, ranging from the sub-committee on International Studies to the sub-committee on the 12-month operation of the University.

The cookies and tea sub-committees were established after it was noted that the deliberations of the APC tend to flicker off after two hours of debate without any refreshing edibles and potables. A thermos of coffee and plate of cookies is said to have proved extremely crucial at meeting of other university bodies. The APC meets on a Thursday, once every two weeks.

The Chairman of the SCFPUUCSAPCM said he was "disappointed that the Academic Policy Committee did not see fit to lighten the bureaucratic structure by setting up a single sub-committee for both tea and cookies. But we will try to alleviate this situation by appointing a joint sub-sub-committee of the SCFPUUCSAPCM and the tea sub-committee of the APC.

Public hearings of the sub-committees to receive briefs from interested members of the university community will be held sometime in the next few months. It is hoped that in the interim the hungry members of the APC will be able to carry on with refreshments provided by a caterer-auxiliary team of *Reporter* staff who cover the Committee's meetings.

Meantime, a Committee of the Whole of the SCFPUUCSAPCM named the Committee of the Delicious has been descending periodically on various happy functions in the university to savour the refreshments served. One of the members of this fact-finding team expressed "delight" at the cakes on hand at the Principal's Christmas Party last month. "The opportunities provided by these parties," he said, "will prove to be invaluable indeed to the smooth functioning of university business."

Chess / from page 4 / ning (Texas).

I conclude by hoping that this event will turn out to be a formidable booster for chess in Montreal. For chessplayers are ambitious people, as our motto finely points out: "Today the Chessboard, tomorrow, the World!"

Beethoven Tribute

A "Beethoven Tribute" in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of his birth is the theme of the forthcoming concert of the McGill Chamber Orchestra at the Port Royal Theatre on Monday, January 26 at 8:30 p.m.

The program will feature a soloist, internationally renowned violinist Szymon Goldberg, in the *Two Romances* for violin and orchestra; the *Grosse Fuge opus 133*; and *Seven Menuets* and *Six Canons*, hitherto unpublished and orchestrated especially for this occasion by the Orchestra's director, Alexander Brott. Tickets for the all Beethoven concert may be obtained at the Port Royal Theatre.

For reservations and information call 935-4955.



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EDITORIAL POLICY

The McGill Reporter has no editorial prejudice. It is open to contributions from anyone on any subject, and is responsible for presenting, concurrently or serially, a balance between points of view.

DEADLINES

Friday before the issue in which the item is to appear. **FEEDBACK** deadline is Monday.



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